



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Under the circumstances, that is, in view of the microscope showing the admixture of an isometric or amorphous body, this ratio is sufficient to establish the material as a Serpentine.

Associated with the Serpentine, besides the minerals already mentioned, is a light grayish fibrous mineral. This is composed of Calcite and two Silicates, a silicate decomposable by Hcl (probably equal to the above serpentine), and a silicate insoluble in Hcl, which is probably a pyroxene. Several analyses have been made without establishing the nature satisfactorily.

On Miocene Fossils from Southern New Jersey.—Prof. HEILPRIN called attention to a limited collection of fossils from near Bridgeton and Jericho, Cumberland Co., New Jersey, representing the Miocene formation of that State. The species identified were: *Terebra curvilirata*, *Turritella æquistriata*, *Turritella Cumberlandia*, *Trochita centralis*, *Fissurella Griscomi*, *Chama congregata*, *Astarte distans* (*undulata*), *Crassatella melina*, *Arca centenaria*, *Nucula obliqua* (*proxima*), *Perna maxillata*, *Pecten Madisonius*, *Pecten* sp.? *Orbicula lugubris*.

A number of these forms—nearly one-half—had not been identified in the State before, although fairly abundant in the Miocene tract of the region to the south. They are therefore interesting as bearing directly upon the question of horizon which the scantily-represented Miocene fauna of New Jersey indicates. The speaker stated that in his work, "Contributions to the Tertiary Geology and Paleontology of the United States" (1884), he had suggested that the probable position of the deposits in question would be found to be in the "Marylandian" series—Lower Atlantic Miocene—a view sustained by the additional fossils that have now been brought to light.

On the Helictites of Luray Cave.—Dr. CHARLES S. DOLLEY remarked that during a recent visit to the celebrated Luray Caverns his attention was called to the peculiar branching stalactites known as helictites (ἑλίκτις, a spiral), and the question arose as to the method by which a stalactite gives off a horizontal branch at right angles; this branch in its turn perhaps sending out twigs at greater or lesser angles, and at varying degrees of inclination.

For a better opportunity of studying this interesting phenomenon he was permitted to visit in company with Dr. Leidy a chamber seldom opened to inspection, and which, from the delicate and fantastic character of its limy deposits, has been called the "Toy Shop." Here the stalactites were found to be of very recent formation, small, hollow, and increasing rapidly. Many branching specimens, or helictites, in all stages of growth, were to be seen. After some time spent in a vain search for an explanation of this anomalous structure, he happened to notice two specimens, the incipient branches of which were directed towards each other; stretched tightly between the branches, and entering